

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best when you need medicine. For blood, appetite, nerves, stomach, liver, nothing equals Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

A DRESS HINT.

Why will some women persist in wearing those patent sleeve extenders inside their thinnest grass cloth and slinky shirt waists? If they could only realize the effect when they stand in the sunlight, X rays are nothing if in comparison. These sleeve extenders are made of wire or whalebone, placed in a sort of criss-cross fashion, making an openwork structure that shows the sleeve out from the shoulder.

Beneath a heavy material they do not show so plainly, but with a plain fabric drawn over them the wiry scaffolding looks hideous.

"Just see the skeleton lady from the dime museum," whispered a mischievous girl to her companion as a cadaverous-looking woman settled herself opposite them in the street car. She was thin, awfully thin, to be sure, but the special point in her make-up provoking the remark was the wearing of a pair of sleeve-extenders under sheer lawn. As she sat against a sunny background these articles were thrown into bold relief, the skeleton frame-work seeming in such harmony with the wearer's personality that critical girlhood quickly saw the likeness.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SUNBURN.

Girls who do not freckle or whose faces do not blister readily are apt to be careless in exposing themselves to the sun. A coat of tan may be considered becoming and when moderately thick it will do no harm, but sunburn which is the product of an entire season's unnecessary exposure will ruin a smooth skin and will be a cause of regret all one's life.

Black and white as a combination does not gain adherents as the season advances.

Swiss embroideries possess an appealing prettiness irresistible to young men.

Gray-green canvas made over with white silk is a charming idea for a summer gown.

The dainty, pretty, and generally becoming fancy waists appear to be just as popular as ever.

The tan shoe is not as popular as it was last summer, and when worn it is of a dark russet shade.

SACRED CONFIDENCE.

NO WOMAN'S LETTER PUBLISHED EXCEPT BY REQUEST.

Mrs. Pinkham's Tender Relations With the Suffering of Her Sex—Women Who Cannot Hide Their Happiness.

There is a class of women who, from their own experience, sympathize with their suffering sisters, and in order that such suffering may be lessened, not only put aside false modesty and in heartfelt gratitude publish to the world whatever womanly troubles should be known.

Mrs. W. L. Elliott, Liscomb, Iowa, is one of those women, and has requested us to publish the facts in her case, otherwise it would not be done, as all such evidence is treated in sacred confidence, unless publication is requested by the writer.

She says to Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish you would publish the circumstances of my case, in order that other women may be benefited by my experience."

"I doctored nearly all the time for two years. I spent several hundred dollars without receiving much benefit. Last June I wrote to you and described all my aches and pains. Such a long list as there was: headache, backache, bearing-down pains, terrible soreness, constipation, dizziness, feeling of extreme lassitude, irregularity and nausea; but you answered my letter and told me just what to do. I followed your advice."

"After taking eight bottles of the Vegetable Compound and three bottles of Blood Purifier, I am glad to write you that I have not enjoyed such good health for years, and I am able to do all my own work. I can surely sound the praises of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and a number of my friends are taking it upon my recommendation."—Mrs. W. L. ELLIOTT, Liscomb, Iowa.

ENGINES FOR CANNING.

Most economical and durable. Cheapest and best in the market for each. **VALUABLE FRUIT PRESERVING AND CANNING MACHINES. ALSO PRESERVING MACHINES. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.**

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd.,
Pasadena Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Experiments made at Paris by Dr. Bertillon have proved that kleptomania is easily cured by hypnosis suggestion. A prize of \$20 is hereafter to be offered semi-annually to the surgical interne of the Boston City Hospital "who administers ether in the most skillful and humane manner."

Various nostrums are proposed for the extermination of the army worm, but the majority of them seem to have the knack of destroying the plants themselves, root and branch.

Superintendent D. W. Crafts, of the gas company of Northampton, Mass., has found by experiment that a refuse from the gas works known as "spent lime" is very effective in exterminating the army worm and similar pests.

According to a Singapore paper sixty per cent. of the cholera patients taken to the pauper hospital have been cured by hypodermic injections of strychnine, while fifty per cent. were saved in the general hospital by other treatment.

The newest thing in the way of aeronautes is the proposal of Professor W. W. McEwan, of Jackson, Md., to ascend to a height of two miles by means of a rocket. "This is not a suicide scheme, as the professor will provide a parachute to assist his descent."

Egyptologists are engaged in considering a scheme, presumably emanating from the Egyptian Government, for the preparation of a comprehensive and descriptive catalogue of antiquities of Egypt in the possession of all the public museums and private collections throughout the world.

A case of complete and immediate relief from the effects of ivy poisoning is reported in the Medical World by Dr. W. L. Shanks. His patient was swollen from head to foot, but in an hour after bathing in a solution of sodium hyposulphite was attending to business as if nothing had happened.

It is said that an Ohio driver has an ingenious electric contrivance for shooting speed into a tired horse. It is claimed that this battery was used for the first time in turf history at the recent Akron (Ohio) meeting. There has been some talk about it and some protests against its use on the ground of cruelty.

The Evolution of a Tornado.

Usually it is in the afternoon, between the hours of two and five, after a warm and moist day, that the ominous tornado clouds begin to form. For two hours before the breaking of the storm the sky may have the peculiar scalloped appearance given it by the ball like masses of vapor, or there may be a warning of only half an hour before the clouds become suddenly stirred to violent agitation. A vast commotion is taking place on high; there seems to be a panic among the clouds. Like great monsters black masses advance heavily but rapidly, sending out dire threats and warnings in jagged lightning flashes. Fleecy clouds beneath them race madly along and twist and whirl and scurry this way and that, as if terrorized and uncertain where to flee. The light grows less and less until houses are dark and men running for shelter seem like black phantoms. Everything is very quiet; the leaves on the trees are stirring slightly and tremulously, in strange contrast to the vast movement and excitement overhead. There have been a thousand rapid changes among the hurrying clouds; now a supreme one comes. Off in the southwest, near the horizon, the clouds seem to rush together and drop from the sky in a black mass that sends out a great streamer to the ground. Hailstones and great drops of rain begin to fall, and with flashes of lightning and a grinding roar the thing comes rushing on. Tall trees in its path shoot suddenly upward; houses collapse, and their roofs and furniture soar aloft until this demon cloud becomes laden with impediments. But it quickly tires of these toys of its fury; it hurls them violently aside and comes tearing on as if wild with insatiable rage and a desire for greater victims. Huge buildings of stone burst as if undermined with dynamite when it reaches them. The water in rivers mounts in a monster wave, and stanch vessels are left capsized and foundering. The tornado's duration at a given point rarely lasts over ten minutes, and frequently not over two or three; at the end of this brief period it has gone raging and roaring on. But they have been long and eventful moments.—Demorest's Magazine.

An Educated Horse.

There is a horse in Philadelphia whose business is to draw a collection wagon over a postoffice route in the middle of the city which knows the location of letter boxes as well as its driver, the postman. There are a number of these boxes near together on Broad street, just below Chestnut—too near together for the postman to bother about driving from one to the other. He is saved all trouble of leading his horse, however, by the intelligence of that animal, which as soon as the postman alights at the first box walks off to the second and patiently waits there for his master.

Galleries.

Galleries are becoming fashionable in England, large tracts of land in suitable spots being abandoned to the birds, on which they may build their nests. If it is true that gulls' eggs can be colored and chemicals be palmed off on the public for "plover's" eggs, it is possible that the birds may be protected for commercial reasons as well.

One Melodious Goose.

Henry Giles, farmer of Lytham, England, is the owner of a black Egyptian goose which has a voice like a canary bird. Every evening at dusk the goose twitters and trills most beautifully.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

NO GRASS FOR WORKING HORSES.

It is a great temptation to cut some grass to feed either green or partly dried to the horses that have to work hard every day on the farm. It should be resisted, for grass will surely induce derangement in the digestive organs, which will make the horses too weak to do effective work. After the plowing is finished many farmers think the hardest work is over, but a horse cultivating all day will need good dry hay and grain no less than when plowing. The step is quicker in cultivating than in plowing, and requires quite as much muscular exertion to keep at it all day.—Boston Cultivator.

TO PREVENT ROT IN BOARDS.

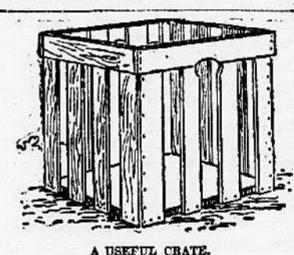
It is the alternate wetting and drying that rots wood. If the boards are kept wet all the time, or dry, they will not rot, at least if they are exposed to the air. There is such a thing as dry rot, when timber is always dry, but is not exposed to the air. This is due to the fermentation of the sap in the timber. There are several processes to prevent all kinds of rot in timber; one is to saturate it with lime water; another is to keep it painted, after well soaking it with oil or a priming coat, as it is called. When pots with plants are kept on wooden shelves it will tend to preserve them to set the pots on small bars of wood an inch thick, so as to leave an air space under them.

FEEDING WEAK EWES.

Weak ewes that have a short supply of milk for the lamb should be fed in the best manner. Pasture alone will not be sufficient, and some linseed and bran will be needed to add to the nutriment. The ewe is first to be supplied before the lamb can be nourished, and the lamb must be fed through the ewe in this way until it is able to eat sufficient for itself. It is a good plan to have a small enclosure in the pasture into which the lambs may creep but the ewes cannot, and in this to provide a feeding trough to be supplied with such a mixture as this: Ten pounds of linseed meal, twenty pounds of bran, twenty pounds of oats finely ground, four ounces of salt, two ounces of ground ginger, and the same of ground gentian root. Mix these thoroughly and give two ounces a day to each lamb to begin with, increasing gradually as the lambs grow. It will be a help to give half a pint of this to the ewes that are deficient in milk.—American Sheep Breeder.

AN IMPROVED POTATO CRATE.

The old shows a crate with the slats all upright, obviating the use of corner supports, since, in the case here illustrated the slats lap at the corners and thus nailed give great stiffness to the whole crate. The use of such crates for gathering potatoes, apples, etc., cannot be too highly commended. A lot of them can be made up—enough, at least, to make a wagon load—and load after load taken from the field with a single handling of the vegetables or fruit, which saves much



A USEFUL CRATE.

in time and also in the great lessening of bruises. This, in the case of apples, pears, etc., is an item of great importance, for the keeping qualities of fruit depend very largely on preventing bruises. The crates are made perfectly rectangular, so they can be piled up in a wagon box with great ease. The making of such crates as are here figured is a very simple matter. Where a large number are to be made, get the material sawed to the right dimensions at the mill. The proper lengths even of bottoms and slats can be sawed off at the mill, leaving only a bit of nailing together, and the cutting of a place for the hand on either side as shown. Such crates, with careful use, should last a dozen years.—New York Tribune.

PRAISE FOR NEW STRAWBERRIES.

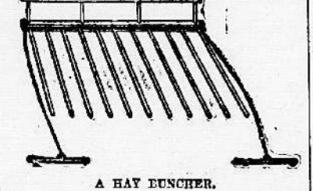
In regard to the strawberry seedlings of A. B. Howard, it gives me pleasure to say that I have never seen so many varieties together that show decided merit, even in the collection of 200 named varieties on the grounds of our Massachusetts agricultural college, writes Professor S. T. Maynard. Mr. Howard has shown especial skill in his work of cross fertilizing varieties, and his seedlings show that there is some decided assurance that the results from cross fertilizing varieties of decided character give much more promise than the chance, haphazard way of growing new seedlings, so much in practice.

It is difficult to describe the many varieties of marked merit Mr. Howard has on his place, without more careful and critical examination than the writer has had time to bestow upon them. But for quality, vigor of plant and form of berry, many are certainly unequalled by any of the named sorts. These seedlings are upon new land, and of course fruit with greater perfection than they would on old garden soil, but these conditions must be provided for the best results with any variety. The only question of uncertainty in regard to the value of these seedlings is what they may do in other

localities and on different soil. These questions Mr. Howard will be able to answer after another year's trial, and we predict that among the 700 to 800 seedlings which he is fringing, there will be found many that will prove more valuable than the standard market varieties now in cultivation.

THE BUNCHER—A HELP IN HAYING.

A simple hay buncher is illustrated herewith. By means of a rope about twelve feet long, attach a horse at each end of the buncher and drag it lengthwise of the windrow until full. Then turn the horses and draw it back until clear. Ordinarily four bunches



A HAY BUNCHER.

will make a fair sized load, which may be pitched in half the time required to pitch on a load from small tumbles. Many barns are so situated that a large part of the hay may be economically drawn by the buncher alone; and, in some instances, by means of an inclined plane and pulleys to reverse the line of direction, it may be drawn into the gable end of the barn. Even when used for field work alone, the buncher will amply repay its cost in a single season.

Any farmer can easily make one of these bunchers. For teeth, tough, straight-grained pieces of hard wood must be used. They should be two inches square, and eight feet long, and planed to a rather blunt point at one end. Place the square end between two planks, and at right angles to them, as shown in the cut, and securely fasten them together by means of two bolts through each tooth. The planks should be eight inches wide and from twelve to sixteen feet long, and the teeth should be about eight inches apart, though for very coarse hay twice or even three times that distance may answer. Next mortise four holes, each two inches square, through the planks. One should be at each end and the others between and in exact line. Insert in each and fasten in place, a piece of hard wood similar to that of which the teeth are made, but only two feet long. Now fasten to the tops of these takes another piece, similar in size, but long enough to connect all of them, and the buncher is finished, although it will materially to its strength if the blacksmith fasten an iron brace to each post.—New England Homestead.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The calves that are fed milk need water as well this hot weather.

A head shade for the horses and some leaves in the driver's hat these hot days are the proper things to have.

A whole cow in Clay County, Kansas, must be worth a good deal of money. The tail of one chewed off by a dog the other day cost the owner of the dog \$27.50.

Dehorned cattle look better, feed better, ship better, are better behaved and sell better than cattle with horns. If you can't breed 'em without horns take the horns off after breeding.

When prosperity comes again there will be a better demand in this country for good horses than there has ever been. The demand in the past for thoroughbred horses, brisk as it was, was after all in a sense limited.

Farmers should give careful attention to the selection of the breeding stock. The best parentage through three successive generations will show wonderful improvement. Start right and proceed in this course, all along, and success should follow.

Let every stockman take courage this season. It is the "off-times" when one can confidently expect an improvement. The young stock now ought to grow into something of good value in the future if breed and feed are up to the right standard.

If ever care should be given the cans used to carry the milk to the factory it is now. Look out for yellow scum that will gather in the seams and under the shoulder that makes the neck. Even if the cans are steamed it is well to look in other places once in a while.

Many hogs are starved into eating old stuff actually harmful in its character. Half-decomposed food can do no animal good; so-called slops should be sweet at least. Purify the pails often, and give the swine clean, nutritious food, and they will leave many unhealthy articles they now eat.

Any one unacquainted with the trend of affairs in hog and pork matters knows that the cotton growers are buying more breeding stock and less pork. This means for a time a good trade for the breeders at good prices, and it also means a serious curtailment of the demand for cured meats that will be felt by the feeder.

Most vegetables, and especially potatoes, contain a large proportion of starch, which, in itself, is not a complete ration. There should be some nitrogenous material fed with the vegetables, and, if mixed with the feed, so much the better.

Horses hard at work need water between the morning and noon meal, and also between noon and time for closing the day's work. If a handful of oatmeal is thrown in a pail of water it will prevent any danger of injury, and it will also give strength.

WOMAN WHO SHOES HORSES.

Miss Alvah Reed, a good-looking colored girl, who resides with her parents at Armour avenue and Forty-ninth street, is probably the only woman in Chicago who can shoe a horse.

Miss Reed is a plump little woman, weighing 140 pounds. She is slightly more than five feet in height and is 22 years old. She was raised in North Carolina, where her father owned a blacksmith shop. The girl had no brothers, and so after school hours, when her dishes were all washed, she would go into her father's shop and make herself generally useful to him. She could blow the big bellows, do errands and "keep shop" when her father's business called him away.

"I had learned how to trim a horse's hoofs," said Miss Reed yesterday, "and had seen father fit the shoes; so one day, when a stranger brought a horse while papa was out and wanted him shod immediately, I concluded to try my hand on the job. I was 18 years old, and a big, strong girl. I blew up the fire, took off the old shoes, pared the animal's hoofs, put new shoes on his front feet and tightened up the old shoes on his hind ones, charged the man \$1, and turned the money over to father when he returned. He was both indignant and surprised. He declared that I had ruined a prospective customer for him, and that the man would be back the next day, leading a limping animal and uttering blue streaks of language, but nothing of the sort ever happened."

Miss Reed has lived in Chicago since the world's fair. Her father liked Chicago, sold out his business in the South and is now engaged in the coal and express business near his home. Miss Reed is cashier in a downtown restaurant, but there is a blacksmith shop near her home where she occasionally "turns a horseshoe just to keep her hand in."—Chicago News.

You are not "Shaken before Taken"

With malarial disease, but with prodigious violence afterwards, if you neglect immediate measure of relief. The surest preventive and relief of malarial disease is Foster's Stomach Bitters, the potency of which as an antidote to miasmatic poison has been demonstrated for over forty years past. The liver when disordered and congested, the bowels if constipated, and the kidneys if inactive, are promptly acted by it, and it is invaluable for dyspepsia, nervous debility and rheumatism.

The superior man wishes to be slow in his words and earnest in his conduct.

Slim Englishwomen seem to the African natives as rather uncanny specimens of the human race. Some lady missionaries, who recently reached Uganda, created a perfect sensation through the small size of their waists, compared with the proportions of African belles. Indeed, the King actually believed that the ladies' fashionable sleeves were intended to contain their food, for, remarked his majesty, "it evidently did not go inside such slender-middled people."—New York Advertiser.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

Purposes, like eggs, unless they be hatched into action, will run into decay.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Dear Sir:—Please send half-a-dozen boxes of your TERRIFIC, G. O. D. This makes one and one-half dozen I have ordered from you. Some I have used myself, the remainder I distributed among friends requiring it. It has effected a cure in every case where tried. I have been a sufferer from deafness with our best physicians, both here and in Boston, for years without any benefit. Some said it could not be cured, as it was inherited, but one box of TERRIFIC effected a complete cure. I shall always keep a supply on hand, as I know myself what it is worth. Gratefully yours,

P. O. HANLON, Silver Springs Bleaching Co. I box by mail for 50c. in stamps.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. C. CURENRY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Advice is like snow, the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

Dobbin's Floating-Baras Soap costs more to make than any other floating soap made, but consumers have to pay no more for it. It is guaranteed to be 100 per cent. pure and the only floating soap made of Borax. Wrappers in red ink.

Speaking too much is a good sign of vanity; for he that is lavish in words is apt to be niggard in deeds.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

FITTS' TUBERCLE CURE permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Piso's Cure cures no of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1884.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured," 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A WOMAN HESITATES

That means local treatment and examinations. No wonder they hesitate. And hesitation gives disease a stronger foothold.

The truth is that local treatment and examinations are nearly always unnecessary. They should not be submitted to 'till everything else fails.

MCELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI

cures painful menstruation, irregularities, life-sapping drains, falling of the womb and flooding. It cures all the pains and troubles by making the feminine organs perfectly strong and healthy. Its action is wonderfully beneficial to girls just entering womanhood, and to women passing through the period known as the "change of life." No need to hesitate now. Cure can be had right at home.

SOLD AT \$1.00 A BOTTLE BY DRUGGISTS.

SECOND-HAND TUERK WATER MOTOR FOR SALE.

Large size; cost \$600; 12 horse-power; in use only four months.

Will be Sold at a Bargain.

Apply at once to

Vicksburg Newspaper Union, VICKSBURG, MISS.

THE FARQUHAR PATENT VARIABLE FRICTION FEED.

Best and Most Award of the World's Exhibition.

SAW MILL & ENGINE

MADE BY WORKERS IN THE WORLD. We warrant the best made. Includes all Machinery and Stock. Agricultural Implements of the Best Quality at lowest prices. Illustrated Catalogue.

V. N. U. 38-96

OPION and **WEEBEE** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS

It cures Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, etc. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION